FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**QUIZ ON FIRST CONTACT, THE COLUMIAN EXCHANGE, AND EUROPEAN COLONIZATION OF AMERICA**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following factors encouraged European nations to improve their shipbuilding and navigation methods?**

A. the desire to trade with Middle

Eastern and Indian merchants.

B. rumors of American civilizations

attempting to contact Europe.

C. schools of navigation organized by

the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.

D. the need to determine whether the

world was flat or round.



**\_\_\_\_\_2. What European is credited with discovering the New World – the Americas?**

A. Christopher Columbus

B. John Cabot

C. Samuel de Champlain

D. Amerigo Vespucci

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Which of the people listed below was responsible for the improvements to ship design and navigation during the 15th Century?**

A. Christopher Columbus

B. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella

C. Atahualpa of the Incans

D. Henry “the Navigator” of Portugal

**\_\_\_\_\_4. The first European explorer to sail to the southernmost point in Africa – the Cape of Good Hope – was:**

A. Bartolomeo Dias

B. Vasco de Gama

C. Jacques Cartier

D. Amerigo Vespucci

**\_\_\_\_\_5. The first European explorer to make his was around Africa and sail from East Africa to India was –**

A. Vasco de Gama

B. Henry Hudson

C. John Cabot

D. Giovanni da Verrazano

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following animals did not exist in pre-Columbian America and moved from Europe to North America as a result of the Columbian Exchange?**

A. Horses

B. Llamas

C. Chickens

D. Guinea Pigs

E. Buffalo



**\_\_\_\_\_7. In which way did the domestication of animals over the course of history give Europeans an advantage over Native American societies during the “First Contact” period?**

A. domesticated animals thrived in

America and were a source of food

for Europeans.

B. horses and mastiffs were used in

warfare by Europeans.

C. the exchange of diseases between

domesticated animals and Europeans

over the years had resulted in

stronger immune systems.

D. all of the above

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which of the crops below was present in Europe *before* the discovery of the Americas in the late 15th Century?**

A. potatoes

B. corn

C. sweet potatoes

D. wheat

E. tomatoes

**\_\_\_\_\_9. One major impact of the introduction of American crops to Europe and Africa was –**

A. American crops were invasive

species that killed European crops.

B. the new foods allowed people to

survive famines and wars and the

population of Europe grew.

C. European farm animals were killed

by poisonous crops like manioc.

D. the new foods never eaten.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. The most important factor in determining the outcome of the “First Contact” between Europeans and North Americans – which resulted in the death of millions of Americans – was:**

A. diseases: virgin soil epidemics

B. the uses of guns and cannons

C. the use of steel armor and swords

D. the support of the Catholic Church

**\_\_\_\_\_11. One major disadvantage of Native American societies in their efforts to resist European colonists was –**

A. a complete lack of weapons

B. no domesticated animals

C. almost all tribes were illiterate

D. a lack of major cities

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which of the following statements best describes the migration of people during the Columbian Exchange Period?**

A. Europeans moved to Africa.

B. Native Americans moved to Europe.

C. Europeans and Africans moved to

the Americas.

D. Africans moved to Europe.

**MATCHING**. European Colonial Powers. Match the European colonial power with its description or with the geography it controlled.

**A. Spain**

**B. France**

**C. Dutch**

**D. Portuguese**

**E. English**

**\_\_\_\_\_13.** This nation was devoted to promoting the fur trade and converting Native Americans to Catholicism by moral suasion.

**\_\_\_\_\_14.** Using brutal methods and violently coercing any people who might resist them, this nation enslaved Native American communities and forced them to mine for gold and silver.

**\_\_\_\_\_15.** These colonists purchased Manhattan Island and founded what today is called New York. They established the free market capitalist system of New York City and created one of the most important capitalist marketplaces in the world.

**\_\_\_\_\_16**. This nation was responsible for improvements in sailing and the opening of West Africa to trade; unfortunately, they also established the first sugar plantations based upon enslaved labor.

**\_\_\_\_\_17.** These colonists made money by growing cash crops like tobacco, rice, indigo, or sugar. They rarely converted Native Americans and often ended up in violent wars because of their encroachment upon Indian lands.

**\_\_\_\_\_18.** This nation controlled Florida, Mexico, most of the current American Southwest, Cuba, the Caribbean, and the Incan Empire of South America. Cortez and Pizarro were two of their most successful conquistadors.

**\_\_\_\_\_19.** This colonial group established New Amsterdam, renamed New York in the 17th Century.

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**\_\_\_\_\_20.** This group settled Quebec, much of

the Great Lakes region, portions of the Ohio River valley, the Mississippi River from Minneapolis to New Orleans, and the Louisiana Territory.

**\_\_\_\_\_21.** This group did not colonize any portion of the United States today; however, they did colonize Brazil and influence the economy of the US South.

**\_\_\_\_\_22**. The nation controlled the Original 13 Colonies, the area around the Hudson Bay, the western reaches of Canada, the Oregon Country, and a number of “sugar islands” in the Caribbean, including Jamaica.

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE SECTION**. The Construction of American Identity.

**\_\_\_\_\_23. Which nation was most responsible for the language, legal system, dominant religious faith, and political traditions of the United States?**

A. Russia

B. Portugal

C. England

D. Spain

**\_\_\_\_\_24. The group of people which provided Americans with our first written constitution were an example of religious zealotry were –**

A. The Pilgrims

B. The French

C. The Dutch

D. The Portuguese

**American Leaders in Colonial**

**New England**

* Roger Williams
* Anne Hutchinson
* Thomas Hooker

**\_\_\_\_\_25. Each of the individuals in the textbox above was important to the development of –**

A. state constitutions

B. the Declaration of Independence

C. the principle of religious toleration

D. the Second Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_26. The colonial power that established major cultural centers in the United States like New Orleans and St. Louis – was:**

A. France

B. Spain

C. The Dutch

D. The Portuguese

**\_\_\_\_\_27. One reason for the bilingual populations in the American Southwest, Texas, and Florida is the history of colonization in those areas by the –**

A. French

B. Spanish

C. Dutch

D. Portuguese



New Amsterdam became New York.

**\_\_\_\_\_28. What nation New York City and developed trade along the Hudson River?**

A. France

B. The Netherlands – the Dutch

C. France

D. Portugal

**\_\_\_\_\_29. The group of Americans which was most responsible for the economic development of Southern plantations – and the group which Northern shipbuilders and owners made fortunes bringing to America were –**

A. Catholic Immigrants

B. Indentured Servants

C. Enslaved Africans

D. Enlightenment Rationalists

**Members of a Religious Denomination:**

* Believed that all men were created equal, whether they were white, black, or Native American.
* Believed that men and women were equal in the eyes of God.
* Were devoted to pacifism and refused to participate in wars.

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Which religious denomination is described by all of the statements in the text box above?**

A. Quakers

B. Puritans

C. Catholics

D. Methodists

**\_\_\_\_\_31. Who was the Native American leader who allowed Jamestown to survive during the early 1600s by proving the colony with food and resisting to the urge to attack the small fort militarily?**

A. Chief Powhatan, or Wahunsunacock.

B. King Phillip of the Narragansett tribe.

C. Sequoyah of the Cherokee Tribe

D. Chief Tecumseh

**\_\_\_\_\_32. The largest denomination of Christians in America today – thanks to the influx of Irish immigrants during the 1840s and “New Immigrants” from southeastern Europe from the 1880s to the 1920s – is –**

A. Puritans

B. Quakers

C. Catholics

D. Mormons

**\_\_\_\_\_33. The Great Awakening was a –**

A. religious revival.

B. protest against British rule.

C. period of social unrest.

D. an uprising by Native Americans.

**American Political Figures**:

* Thomas Jefferson, author of the *Declaration of Independence*
* James Madison, the “Father of the Constitution.”
* George Mason, the author of the *Virginia Declaration of Rights*
* Ben Franklin, author of the *Albany Plan of Union*

**\_\_\_\_\_34. All of the men listed above, who attempted to use rational thought, scientific methods, and intellectualism in order to improve government were –**

A. renaissance men

B. enlightenment rationalists

C. anarchists

D. members of the Reformation

**\_\_\_\_\_35. The Islamic African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were participants in -** A. the colonization of North America.

B. the slave trade with European

powers like Portugal and England.

C. converting Native Americans to their

religious faith.

D. wars against Early American

civilizations like the Aztecs and

Mayans.